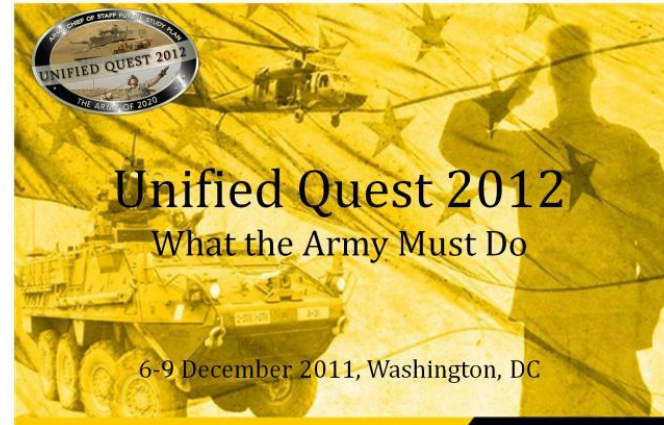


EVENT SUMMARY FOR THE WHAT THE ARMY MUST DO SEMINAR

What the Army Must Do Seminar
6 – 9 December 2011

Introduction

The What the Army Must Do Seminar was the third in a series of events that comprise Unified Quest 2012. Unified Quest (UQ) is the Army Chief of Staff's annual Title 10 Future Study Plan (FSP) designed to examine issues critical to current and future force development. It is the Army's primary mechanism for exploring enduring strategic and operational challenges in the future environment. The annual study integrates issues and insights into concepts and capability development programs through seminars, workshops, symposia, and wargames. Outcomes inform the Army, the Training and Doctrine Command, and Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC) campaign plans, the Army Strategic Planning Guidance, and CSA initiatives.



Background and Purpose

WTAMD Seminar serves to contribute to three key UQ12 tasks; Examine and refine the Strategic Narrative for the Army of 2020 based on a assessment of the operational environment and national strategy demands; Evaluate the Army Concept Framework in alternative futures for sufficiency and recommend revisions for subsequent concept updates; and Determine future Army capabilities for Unified Land Operations in the context of the Defense Planning Guidance and Quadrennial Defense Review strategy.

The purpose of WTAMD is to develop insights and recommendations that will enable the Army to transition from today's force to the Army of 2020 in an era of constrained resources. The seminar also served as a key event to inform the Army of 2020 ideas and revision of the Army Capstone Concept.

Description of the Event

The Future Warfare Division of ARCIC conducted What the Army Must Do 6-9 December 2011 at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, D.C. The event was comprised of 80 subject matter experts from the Army, Combatant Commands, Department of State, our allies, and academia/think tanks. The participants were organized into three working groups which used three plausible future scenarios. COL Felix, Chief, Future Warfare Division, opened the conference describing Unified Quest, the learning from past events Alternative Futures and the Army Profession Junior Leader Forum, and how that learning was integrated in the What the Army Must Do Seminar. The keynote speaker was Dr. David Johnson of RAND, whose presentation was "Competent, Concealed, Congested: The Challenges of Future Warfare." This was followed by stage-setting presentations "The Strategic Landscape and Operational Environment in 2020" and "Joint Operational Access Concept" by Mr. Tom Pappas of TRADOC G2, and "Future Concept Overview" by COL Mark Elfendahl of JACD. 25 Senior Leaders attended the Senior Leader out brief on Friday, 9 December 2011.



Event Outcome

The three working groups were assembled as PREVENT ("Rapid Collapse-Loose WMD"), SHAPE ("Asia Rising"), and WIN ("MCO-Failed State-FHA"). Participants approached a common set of questions from perspectives of these three vignettes developed by the TRADOC G2, which were informed by the results of the UQ12 Alternative Futures Symposium.

Select examples of key conclusions derived from Working Group discussions included:

- There was not consensus on Operational Adaptability remaining the correct central idea for the Army of 2020. All groups recommended improvement to the concept, and in particular, one group described operational adaptability as necessary, but not sufficient.
- The Army must provide Combatant Commanders a number of capabilities: mission command with both joint and Army requirements; regional familiarity (either through the ASCC or a regionally aligned corps/special unit); other Army unique capabilities for Unified Land Operations and theater sustainment.
- The Army's role in defeating anti-access, area denial strategies includes: engagement, capacity building, reassurance (including AMD) of commitment. Setting conditions for forcible entry requires capabilities from all services and will require significant time.
- Building Partner Capacity efforts remain an important area for the Army to invest toward conflict prevention. Continue and expand engagement with traditional and emerging partners through exercises, mil-to-mil contacts, school exchanges, etc. The level of engagement (size, function, and type) is dependent upon the strategic partner.
- The Army must resource the reserve components as an operational reserve if they will be used as such. This might require statutory remedy to allow delegation of reserve call-up authority. There may be a need to sustain readiness of functional and multi-functional units at higher levels than BCTs.
- Although there is no joint definition for PREVENT, it is included in the SHAPE phase (Phase 0) of the campaign model. There was general consensus to retain/follow the Joint Phasing Model.
- Defense of the homeland is the number one priority for the Army. The National Guard has a primary role in homeland defense and must be resourced to fulfill the mission.

Way Ahead

The outcomes of What the Army Must Do will directly contribute to issues for consideration in follow-on Unified Quest 2012 events, including the "How the Army Fights" seminar in January 2012, the "Building Partner Capacity" seminar in February 2012, and the Army Futures Game "Gaining and Maintaining Access" in May-June 2012. TRADOC will also incorporate conclusions and recommendations derived to inform Army of 2020 Ideas and in the review of the Army Concept Framework.